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The China Mail

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THE
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(PUBLISHED EVERY
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Contains the Week's News
of Hongkong and the
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Prices (including Postage) to any
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per annum

No. 16,999.

號七月一十年七十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1917.

日丁亥歲年六國民華中

PRICE, \$3.00 Per Month

THORNE'S
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SCOTCH WHISKY.

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A. S. WATSON & Co. Ltd.
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG.
Tel. 618.

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN OR ASIATIC or
INDIAN desiring to leave the
Colony should apply in person at the
Central Police Station between the hours
of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M.
daily.
Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or identification papers. All
persons, with certain exceptions, who
remain in the Colony for more than
7 days are required to Register them-
selves under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of
Registration giving the particulars
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.
and at all Police Stations.
The penalty for non compliance is a
fine not exceeding \$50.

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INSURANCE CO.
WHICH ARE THE RELIABLE OF
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LTD.,
and
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS
ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1914,
\$23,970,367.
I—Authorized Capital \$6,000,000.
Subscribed Capital \$4,500,000.
Paid-up Capital \$2,437,500.
II—Fire Funds.....\$3,837,047.
III—Life & Annuity Funds.....\$17,967,680.
Sinking Fund Account.....\$128,230.
\$23,970,367.

Revenue Fire Branch.....\$2,381,466.
" Life and Annuity.....\$2,141,683.
Revenue Marine Department.....\$37,529.
Other Receipts.....\$78,940.
\$5,339,618.

The Accumulative Funds of the various
Branches are separately invested, and, by
Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet
the claims under the respective Depart-
ments of the Company's Business.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
Agents.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY
LIMITED

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS
6.30 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.30 p.m. to 11.00
p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of
an hour.

SUNDAYS
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.30 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
6.30 p.m. to 6.50 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
6.50 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS

Extra Car at 12 midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
Des Voeux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for
all are not already full running at the
time stated in the Company's time tables,
but for special cars, can be obtained
on application at the Company's Office.
No season tickets will be issued until
payment therefor has been made in Bank
Notes or by Cheques or Creditors order
accompanying Bank Note.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS, M.C.
General Manager.

BUSINESS NOTICES.
W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.
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Steam and Motor Vessels,
Steel Building Work of every Description,
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.

DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE FAMOUS
HUPMOY AND OVERLAND MOTOR CARS.
ORLEY HARLEY DAVIDSON MOTOR CYCLES.
Telephone 482.
COME AND INSPECT
BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.
Established 1883
MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE Manila ROPE
STRAND 1" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE
CABLE LAID 5" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE
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Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.
Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to
Shewan, Tomes & Co. General Managers.
Hongkong, April 11, 1912.

OUR PEONY CALENDAR

will solve the gift question easily for you.
Useful and ornamental and certain to please.
All ready for posting—just write the address
and send it off.

PRICE \$3.75

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HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

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THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

(NOW RECONSTRUCTED).

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON
FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have
over thirty years' experience. We own two Slipways and can accommodate any craft
of 200 feet long.
Town Office, 48, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL, Hongkong. Telephone No. 424.
Shipyards, Sheau Sai Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 9.
Estimates furnished on application. **WONG PING WA, Manager**
Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

KING EDWARD HOTEL

Central Location.
ALL ELECTRIC TRAM, Pass Entrance,
Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting,
European Baths and Sanitary Fittings,
Hot and Cold Water System throughout.
Best of Food and Service.
Telephone 373
Telegraphic Address
"VICTORIA"
F. WITCHELL
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FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.
12, HERRISON HUI ROAD.
TANG YUK DING, successor of
the late GIP TING.
14, AYAZULAN STREET.
TERMS VERY MODERATE.
Distinguishing for

BUSINESS NOTICES

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BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
—THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY—
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In Casks of 575 lbs. net.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

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THE HONGKONG HOTEL
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ADMIRABLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP
Adjoining the Tramway Terminus, 1,400 feet above Sea Level.
FIRST-CLASS FAMILY RESIDENTIAL AND TOURISTS HOTEL.

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CHINA MAIL OFFICE

THE WAR.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

ANOTHER BRITISH ATTACK.

THE EIGHTH BATTLE THIS
AUTUMN.

London, Nov. 6.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig
reports:—
We attacked, at six o'clock this
morning, against positions in the
neighbourhood of Passchendaele.
Satisfactory progress is reported.
The Linealshires, yesterday even-
ing, carried out a raid in the neigh-
bourhood of Hulluch.

EARLY PARTICULARS OF THE
BATTLE.

London, Nov. 6.

Reuter's Correspondent at Head-
quarters states:—
After an interval of just a week,
the eighth battle in Flanders, dur-
ing the Autumn campaign, began at
six o'clock this morning.

The most intense fighting was in
the neighbourhood of Passchendaele
and about the Ypres-Menin Road.

The weather, although threatening,
remained dry until well after the
sun was up, when a light, intermit-
tent drizzle caused the visibility to
become poor.

On the Canadian Front, the ground
was not bad, and the assembly was
carried out with no particular diffi-
culty.

The night has been exceptionally
quiet.
There was a preliminary bombard-
ment of shorter duration than usual,
but of terrific intensity.

Thanks to the untiring devotion
and strenuous work of the road-
makers, practically the whole of the
mobile batteries had been moved
forward into more effective positions.
The Germans replied to the barrage
by shelling with their field guns,
rather heavily, but this died down
at half-past seven.

According to reports received up
to the present, which are subject to
confirmation, the battle is proceeding
quite satisfactorily.

At fifty minutes past seven, one
of our aeroplane pilots reported that
he could see some Canadians a hun-
dred yards beyond Passchendaele,
and they could also be seen deploy-
ing along the ridge to Moeselmart.

Our guns are searching the zaps
to the west of Moorslade where large
concentrations of the enemy are dis-
tributed in shell holes and pill boxes.

A large number of our aeroplanes
are frequently swooping and attack-
ing the enemy.

A map, captured by the Anzacs
on the night of October, showed an
ambitious scheme for the re-capture
of Crest Farm and territory consider-
ably beyond. The information thus
gained enabled us to beat off the
effort, with very heavy enemy losses.

We are manifestly working our way
well along the dominant Goudberg
Ridge, between Passchendaele and
West Roesbeek.

A captured order, said to be signed
by Field-Marshal von Hindenburg,
directs that should Passchendaele be
captured, it must be recovered at all
costs.

COAL REQUISITIONED BY U.S.
GOVERNMENT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.

The Fuel Administration has re-
quisitioned ten per cent. of the
output of virtually every coal mine
in the country or behalf of the
Government, which will distribute
the fuel to meet emergencies when
they arise.

**ANARCHY IN RUSSIA
BECOMING WORSE.**

WANTS PEACE BUT NOT "ANY
SORT OF PEACE."

PETROGRAD, Nov. 6.

At a meeting of the Preliminary
Parliament, M. Skobelev, the Minis-
ter of Labour, who will represent
"Russian Democracy" at the forth-
coming Allies' Conference at Paris,
admitted that the army was in a sad
state and urged the Allies to invite
the enemy to discuss peace.

M. Tereschenko, the Foreign
Minister, after saying that anarchy
in Russia was becoming worse, said
the whole world desired peace and
there must be peace without annexa-
tions, but Russia must not accept
any sort of peace. (Cheers.)

PEACE RUMOURS

EXPECTATIONS IN HOLLAND.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

Peace rumours are current on the
Amsterdam Bourse, where it is
believed that the Central Powers
intend to propose a preparatory
conference at Berne.

It is stated that such a proposal
will be made by Count Hertling in
his maiden speech in the Reichstag
on November 22.

Several German newspapers are
urging the Government that now is
the best time to offer peace to Russia
and Italy.

THE TROUBLES IN RUSSIA.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 6.

The Local Council of Workmen
and Soldiers' Delegates has requested
the garrison not to execute orders
except those approved by the
Council.

It is expected the Government
will combat this attempt to secure
supreme power.

**MINISTER OF WAR RELIEVED OF
HIS OFFICE.**

PETROGRAD, Nov. 6.

The Minister of War, M. Verkhov-
sky, has been relieved of his office
in consequence of serious differences
with his colleagues, especially with
regard to the foreign policy.

M. Verkhovsky denies the allega-
tion that he favours a separate
peace.

The Under-Secretary, M. Man-
kovsky, succeeds temporarily.

SERIOUS DISORDERS IN CRIMEA.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

There have been serious disorders
amongst the troops at Theodosia, in
Crimea.

All the wine stores were destroyed
at the demand of the Ukrain troops
and rivers of wine flowed in the
streets. The cellars were emptied by
pumps.

THE SITUATION IN RUMANIA.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

The Times Odessa Correspondent
states it is expected that the Russian
and Rumanian troops will succeed
in maintaining their positions during
the winter, enabling the Rumanian
Government to remain at Jassy.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

Silver is quoted at 41 1/2. The Market
is dull.
(Continued on page 2.)

INTIMATIONS

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on the 7th November prox., at 3 p.m., at the Public Works Department, and before a committee presided by the Director of the Public Works and composed of three members appointed by the Government, the Attorney General being present, TENDERS will be received for the SUPPLY and LAYING of PIPES for CANALIZATION of SAULT WATER (Extension). The conditions of the tendering, the specifications and the plans of the canalization are open to the public at the Public Works Department, where they can be examined all week days from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 3 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. Mace, Public Works Department, 18th October, 1917. RAUL M. DE FARIA C. MAIA, Engineer Director.

PHENIX RECORDS

(MADE IN ENGLAND) 80 Gts. Net.

- 1110 The Hour That Gave Me You (Vocal Duet) I Loved You More Than I Know (Baritone)
- 1134 Yeoman's Wedding Song (Baritone Song) The Sea (Baritone Song)
- 1104 Young Tom of Devon (Baritone Song) The Carnival (Baritone Song)
- 1135 Drink to Me Only (Baritone Song) Who is Sylvia (Baritone Song)
- 113 Sincerity (Baritone Song) Schubert's Serenade (Baritone Song)

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

TEL. 1322.

Isay KEATING'S LOZENGES cure the worst cough

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS

DAIRY FARM NEWS. CORNED BEEF AND CORNED PORK.

PATELL & CO. ORIENTAL PRODUCE EXPORTERS, SILK MERCHANTS, COMMISSION AGENTS.

Agencies in NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO, U.S.A. Branches in CANTON, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA.

HEAD OFFICE: King's Buildings, HONGKONG.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. THERAPION No. 1, THERAPION No. 2, THERAPION No. 3.

Golofina The Highest Grade of Jamaica Leaf Try Perfectos Try Bouquets SOLD EVERYWHERE

THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY THE BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

THE SALVATION ARMY IN CHINA.

We take the following extract from a report in the "War Cry" of a description given by Mrs. Commissioner Booth Tucker of her journey home from India with her husband via China. "This was how India's Leaders 'made' Japan from Calcutta. At the first station at which they stopped in the former country they looked out and saw—Salvationists! They could not speak English, but all shouted 'Hallelujah!' In Korea, further evidences of the Blood and Fire, and then—

"We did not mean to go to Peking," pronounced Day-jing—but were forced to! There we found a charming land, and a company of Blood-and-Fire Chinese Salvationists—as good as we are! They have a Sergeant-Major Visiting, and other Sergeants—everything complete—and a splendid body of European Officers. There are no Chinese Officers yet, because they have not had time to go through the Training College; but they have two men—Cadets who will develop into good Officers.

"The Chinese are going to make real Salvationists. They have not yet what we have in India—Erdman and Mohammedians priests to keep them back. They are ready for the Salvation message.

"There is a very extraordinary thing about the Chinese: the women won't get saved at the same time as the men. If a man wants to get converted, he must first see if his wife wants to. If she does, then he must wait until the next week! I asked 'Why?' They said, 'It is not considered correct.'

"The Officers are getting on excellently with the language. But it is as yet they cannot do as well as they would like with the speaking, there is one thing they do—they get into the people's hearts. They love them. We went to where some of them live, and all the little children said, 'Hello!' They had learnt it from the Officers who had been visiting there. The Officers speak to every one they can. You will know there has been a revolution. After one battle the bodies of forty-six mynals were left unburied for days and days. They lay on their backs, pierced by bayonet and bullet. Our British and other European Salvation Army Officers could not bear to see them, so they tenderly put their handkerchiefs over some of the dead faces. When I heard that, I said to myself, 'That is what they are going to do in the future—care for those who have no one to care for them.'

"From China we went to Russia. It is a wonderful country, with wonderful people, and there is going to be a wonderful Salvation Army there. At present Commissioner Mapp and his comrades have known what it is to be hungry, but the Commissioner repeated, said, 'Never mind if we are hungry, we are getting the message.'

BACK FROM GERMAN PRISON CAMPS.

MEN'S TERRIBLE STORIES OF BRUTALITY.

BEATEN WITH RIFLES AND TORTURED BY WOMEN.

Many soldiers, repatriated, reached England in August, after internment of varying lengths in Switzerland.

Colonials report unmitigated astonishment when the first Canadians and Australians and South Africans began to filter through to Germany. "Why, we didn't mean to fight you," military interrogators would say. "Our only quarrel is with England. What on earth did you want to interfere for?" Special resentment was expressed at the South Africans' part in the successful West African campaign.

"Terrible stories of refinement of cruelty, of brutality, and of cold-blooded murder some of these men bring back to their home-folk. One of them, a man of the 6th Dragoons, told how a petty officer of the Navy was kicked to death in hospital, his death hastened by a bayonet wound and a blow from a rifle, but admitted when he was already under the surgeon's care, suffering from the honourable wounds of battle.

"There were 19 of us, sick and wounded," said this man, "and because we objected that we were not in fit conditions to work as ordered the non-commissioned officers ordered his men to beat us with their rifles, a punishment that lasted until we could scarcely stand. It was then that this naval petty officer, stung beyond endurance, made a hit at the German, and was murdered for the effort. We complained, and the Germans held an inquiry, but the matter was smoothed over."

FOOD SMUTCHED AWAY.

Another man, a private of the gallant Inniskilling Fusiliers, found himself with 20 other wounded men packed into a horse truck from which three horses had been taken. In this filthy place, without anything to soften the jarring of transit to their sore bodies, they were carried for four days. From their guards they did not receive even a drink of water, and when the peasants before they crossed the frontier offered them food and drink the Germans snatched it from them. On their way into Germany women came to their truck and spat on them, while German soldiers peering in trains fired at them, and threw any missile that came handy.

"While this poor fellow was in painful semi-consciousness one German nurse, taking pity on his condition, sought to

alleviate his suffering. Another vice dashed at her and pulled her away, with the exclamation, 'He English swine!'

In another case a German 'lady' who pretended to desire to mother the wounded enemies, under pretence of trimming their finger nails thrust the point of her scissors into the quick. One of the London Post Office Riders men told of the agony of starvation endured by most of the wounded prisoners. 'But for the parcels that came later from friends in the old corps and from friends at home I really believe I should have starved out,' he declared with emphasis. Half a dozen youngsters standing round agreed.

DISAGREEMENT ROMANCE.

On one occasion this man was shifting the leg of an officer more injured than himself, to relieve his pain somewhat, when a big German, in sheer brutality, hit him a blow that discoloured his eye. In practically all these cases, blows were delivered from behind the victim, with a double cowardice that is scarcely believable.

A touch of disagreeable romance came into the life of a youngster from Rochester, who was in the 4th Hussars. For three days the Germans left himself and wounded comrades in the trenches. Then he had the good fortune to attract the attention of a good Belgian soul, who succoured and sheltered him, at the risk of her own life and those of her family.

For twelve happy months he received hospitality there. But one day, at the close of a garden party to which he had been invited, a German princess spoke to him in English, and he inadvertently answered her in the same language. She snapped out, 'Is, You are English!' and a few days later he was taken a prisoner to Germany. His kind friend was fined 5,000 francs for her practical Christianity.

Soldiers awaiting transference to Switzerland in a camp at Manheim found themselves within speaking distance of a punishment camp for German soldiers. The troops here were undergoing punishment for refusing to fire on the civilians in the course of a bread riot which had occurred in a town near the German-Belgian frontier. This was in the summer of 1916.

YOU REMEMBER

THE COURT CARDS

THEY ARE RETURNING on SATURDAY, Nov. 10th, PASSED BY THE HONORABLE MR. MOUTRIER'S

YOUR BREATH

Is it offensive? Is your tongue as clean as it should be in the morning? If not—

PINKETTES

Help you. They cleanse, soothe, correct, purge, freshen, and brighten your tongue, throat, and breath. As gentle as a feather.

G. FALCONER & CO., LTD. WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.

Hotel Mansions.

Agents for ADMIRALTY CHARTS, ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES, KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES, ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers, High Class English Jewellery.

KAIPING COAL

FOR ALL INDUSTRIAL AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES

FOUNDRY AND SMELTING COKE

FIREBRICK AND FIRECLAY

FOR ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO DODWELL & CO., LTD., QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, HONGKONG, OR

KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION, TIENTSIN, NORTH CHINA.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK The Ideal Food-Drink for all Ages.

PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

executed at the Offices of THE "CHINA MAIL" LTD., 5, Wyndham Street. COMMERCIAL FORMS, SHIPPING FORMS, CIRCULARS, PAMPHLETS, ENTERTAINMENT PROGRAMMES, WINE LISTS, MENUS, INVITATION CARDS, BOOKBINDING.

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG. Codes Used: A1, A.B.C. Fifth Edition. Engineering First and Second Editions, Western Union, and Watkins. Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers, Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians. ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR. Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained workmen under expert European supervision. All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process. Tanks, Drums, Vessels, Pipes, etc., etc.

Table with 5 columns: NAME OF DOCK OR SHIP, LENGTH ON KEEL, BREADTH, DEPTH OVER ALL AT SPRING TIDES, RISE OF TIDE. Rows include Kowloon, No. 1 Dock, Kowloon, No. 2 Dock, Kowloon, No. 3 Dock, Kowloon, No. 4 Dock, Kowloon, No. 5 Dock, Kowloon, No. 6 Dock, Kowloon, No. 7 Dock, Kowloon, No. 8 Dock, Kowloon, No. 9 Dock, Kowloon, No. 10 Dock, Kowloon, No. 11 Dock, Kowloon, No. 12 Dock, Kowloon, No. 13 Dock, Kowloon, No. 14 Dock, Kowloon, No. 15 Dock, Kowloon, No. 16 Dock, Kowloon, No. 17 Dock, Kowloon, No. 18 Dock, Kowloon, No. 19 Dock, Kowloon, No. 20 Dock, Kowloon, No. 21 Dock, Kowloon, No. 22 Dock, Kowloon, No. 23 Dock, Kowloon, No. 24 Dock, Kowloon, No. 25 Dock, Kowloon, No. 26 Dock, Kowloon, No. 27 Dock, Kowloon, No. 28 Dock, Kowloon, No. 29 Dock, Kowloon, No. 30 Dock, Kowloon, No. 31 Dock, Kowloon, No. 32 Dock, Kowloon, No. 33 Dock, Kowloon, No. 34 Dock, Kowloon, No. 35 Dock, Kowloon, No. 36 Dock, Kowloon, No. 37 Dock, Kowloon, No. 38 Dock, Kowloon, No. 39 Dock, Kowloon, No. 40 Dock, Kowloon, No. 41 Dock, Kowloon, No. 42 Dock, Kowloon, No. 43 Dock, Kowloon, No. 44 Dock, Kowloon, No. 45 Dock, 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Hughes & Hough
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

General Auctioneers
Sawn, Coal and General Produce
Brokers and Commission
Agents.

PROPRIETORS
"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Codes used
Bentley's
A. B. C. 4th & 5th Editions.
A. 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address
"KIMIN" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

THURSDAY,
the 8th November, 1917, at 3 p.m.,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street,

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS,
Comprising—
Blankets, Counterpanes, Sheets, &c.,
Dress Materials including Blue and
White Serge (good quality), Prints,
Holland, White Linen, Long Cloth, Drill,
Flannel, Flannelette, &c., Handkerchiefs,
Gent's Silk Socks, Boys Suits,
Towels, Toilet Soap, Perfumery, White
Lace Curtains, &c.,
Also
Suit Cases and a few pairs Gent's
Boots and Shoes.

TERMS:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Oct. 31, 1917. 2253

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

FRIDAY and SATURDAY,
the 9th and 10th November, 1917,
commencing each day at 2.15 p.m.,
at No. 23, Lyndhurst Terrace

THE WHOLE OF THE
**VERY VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE,**
&c., &c.,
contained therein.

Comprising—
HALL—Massive Blackwood inlaid
Side Table with Arm-chairs to match,
Flower Stands, Flower Bowls, Portiere
Curtains, etc.

DRAWING ROOM—Tapestry-
covered Upholstered Suite, Settees and
Chairs, Corded Silk Curtains, Pier
Glasses with Console Tables by Wm.
Powell, Ltd., Axminster Rugs and Car-
pets, Engravings, Paintings, Old Bronze
and Brass Vases and Bowls, Fire
Screens, etc.

DINING ROOM—Complete Suite in
Fumed Teak, Leather Seated Chairs,
Silver Cabinets, etc. by Lane, Crawford
& Co., two large Dinner Services, Office
and Tea Sets, Plate, Cutlery, Table Glass,
Blue and White Wall Plates, Table
Linen, etc.

BEDROOM and BOUDOIR—Ex-
quisite Carved-Cherrywood Boudoir
Suite, Bookcases, Escriptoire, Cabinet and
Dressoir, Teak Mahogany stained Bed-
room Suite by Lane, Crawford & Co.,
Solid Brass Bedsteads, Box and Hair
Mattresses, Couch and Arm-chairs,
Toilet Sets, Bed Linen, Blankets, Rugs,
etc., Brass Fenders and Fire Screens,
Coal Baskets, etc. etc. Examine by Light.
Large Teak Ice Chest (Lane, Crawford
make), Kitchen and Pantry Utensils.

Also
A quantity of very fine Cut-glass,
Antiquaries by Rachals (Practically
New) with Records,
Cottage Piano "Moutrie",
Cabinet Victrola with Records (Practi-
cally New),
Two Cabinet Gramophones with
Records,
Combination Safe,
Treadle Sewing Machine "Singer"
newly
Electrolux,
Two and Four Blades Ceiling Fans,
Table Fans,
Reading Lamps and Fittings through-
out house.

Terms:—Cash.
Catalogues may be had on application
to the undersigned.

On view from Thursday, 8th
November.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Oct. 24, 1917. 2252

'CHINA MAIL'
OVERLAND EDITION.

THE BEST WEEKLY NEWS
PAPER FOR ALL INTERESTED
IN HONGKONG AND CHINA
GENERALLY.

ORDER IT BEFORE GOING
HOME, AND THUS KEEP IN
CLOSE TOUCH WITH THE
COUNTRY.

AUCTION.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS and Conditions of the
Letting by Public Auction Sale, to be
held on **TUESDAY**, the 13th day of
November, 1917, at 11.30 a.m., at the Office of
the Public Works Department, by Order of
His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot
of **CROWN LAND** at Conduit Road, in the
Colony of Hongkong, for a term
of 75 years, commencing from 3rd March,
1914, with the option of renewal at a
Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor
of His Majesty the King, for one further
term of 75 years.

Particulars of the Lot.									
No. of Block	Boundary	Measurements	Approximate	Area	Area	Area	Area	Area	Area
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10

INTIMATIONS

METALS

of all kinds, especially for shipbuilding
and engineering works. Largest and
best assorted stock in the Colony.

SINGON & CO.
(ESTABLISHED A.D. 1880).
HING LUNG ST. PHONE 515.

MASSAGE.

MR. HONDA.
Trained male Masseuse.
Ten years experience.
Formerly of Tokyo Military Hospital.
WILL VISIT PATIENTS'
RESIDENCES IF REFERRED
No. 215, Queen's Road, East.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON YAN, a Chinese grammar teacher in
the Colony for ten years, is now a good method of teaching
Chinese to Europeans and Americans. He is a native
of a fine family and a Chinese teacher. He has also
a good knowledge of Mandarin and Cantonese.
Those who intend learning the Chinese language
are requested to write to "The China Mail" Office or
direct to No. 125, Wellington Street, first floor.

SILIMPON (SEBATTIK) COAL.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the **COWIE HARBOUR COAL CO., LTD.**, are prepared to quote
prices for best quality **SILIMPON COAL** trimmed into Bunkers at SEBATTIK
or SANDAKAN (British North
Borneo).

SILIMPON COAL compares favour-
ably with the better grades of Japanese
Coal and gives good results on a very
moderate consumption.

Steamers calling at SEBATTIK or
SANDAKAN exclusively for **SILIMPON**
COAL (either cargo or Bunkers)
are exempt from payment of all Port
charges.

Charts of Sibuko Bay (Sebattik Har-
bour), Prices and all other information
concerning the Port can be had on
application to the Agents.

BRADLEY & CO., LTD.
Agents Cowie Harbour Coal
Company, Limited.

JAPANESE MAKERS

Every kind of Footwear

**MADE
TO
ORDER**



CHERRY & CO.
PRINCE STREET,
Opposite Hongkong Hotel.
Telephone No. 451.
Hongkong, Oct. 2, 1917.

THE SITUATION IN CHINA.

VIEWS OF A CABINET MINISTER.

Mr. Liang Chi Chao, a member of the
Cabinet, recently gave expression in an
interview with a Press correspondent in
Peking to the following views on the
general situation.

"Europe is now in the throes of a war,
at the end of which all nations will see
that they are more or less affected by it.
The extent of the effect is of course
difficult to tell just now. At such a
critical time we should work with one
mind and energy to find a way by which
we may find our footing in the world,
and not to continue in our internal strife
which saps our already exhausted vitality.
Divided as we are in our views regarding
politics we should be one in our patriotism.
Fundamentally therefore
there is nothing regarding which we
cannot find a solution through compromise.
This is why I have always
advocated compromise with regard to the
so-called South-western question.

Even the President, Premier and other
Cabinet Ministers have all advocated the
same idea but I confess that with regard
to the extent of compromise we may differ.

During the last few months the wires
have been kept hot and the road worn
by telegrams and special delegates in an
endeavour to reach a peaceful settlement.
Unexpectedly the Yunnan troops began
fighting in Szechuan. Linlin declared
independence in Hunan. Chen Ping-kun
of Kwangtung has on many occasions
expressed his wish to secure peace yet his
attitude during the last few days has been
very ambiguous. Since the wish of the
Central Government to secure a com-
promise is not appreciated and accepted
there is nothing else for the Government
to do but to resort to military measures.
The fact that the forces of the Central
Government in Hunan was much smaller
than that of Hunan at the beginning of
hostilities shows that it was not the intention
of the Government to use force.
Now hostilities have begun it is impossible
to say when it will end. We have not
yet however, abandoned our hope of com-
promise. Those who caused the trouble
will certainly realise their mistake after
the crisis.

Take the case of Lo Pei-chin, for
instance. When he was in Szechuan the
ill-feeling between him and Liu Tsun-hou
caused the Szechuan embargo. Now he
is beginning to realise his former mistake.
(With about Liu Tsun-hou?) His views
are now gradually inclining towards peace.
Tang Chi-yao and others are not believed
to be unwavering for a rupture. The
officers and troops under them, however,
have become so arrogant and puffed up
that it is difficult for them to exercise
control. A chastisement will surely teach
them the necessity of peace. It will then
be useful to talk peace.

More than ten years ago extremely bad
feeling existed between Great Britain and
South Africa. There was no hope of
compromise. Force was used. When
Great Britain won, the higher authorities
decided to compromise. Naturally South
Africa yielded to the influence and obeyed.
Not only has the relationship been very
peaceful up till now but when war was
declared in Europe people flocked to
Europe to fight for Great Britain from
South Africa. The person who is only
next to Lloyd George in fame is perhaps
General Smuts, who was the strongest
opponent in the war against Great Britain.
We should not be down cast because
war has begun here in our land. We
should still entertain unbounded hopes
in the periods of the South that they may
yet be useful talents to the State.

The comment of the "Peking Gazette"
on this interview is—Mr. Liang shows
his utter ignorance of the facts of
recent history in his reference to South
Africa as an example of what good might
be done if the South is soundly thrashed.
He does not seem to know that South
Africa is now an autonomous state and
that the Government is practically carry-
ing on its functions independent of Eng-
land. Does Mr. Liang Chi-chao mean
that the South, the home of his fore-
fathers, is merely a part of the colonial
expansion of the North? Does he believe
that his fellow provincials will humbly
submit to be soundly thrashed as he is
now urging the militarists and ex-mon-
archists to do? And does he propose to
allow the South the same kind of conces-
sion, granted to South Africa by the
British Government, namely, absolute
autonomy? We can guarantee that the
whole question will be settled or nearly
so if he has the courage to make such
suggestions to the Cabinet of which he is
a member.

The Man Who Gets There

Is the man who has blood—
rich and red blood and
plenty of it in his body.
**WATERBURY'S
METABOLIZED
COD LIVER OIL
COMPOUND**
makes blood—lots of it—life
giving, brain nourishing,
strength replenishing blood.

OF ALL CHEMISTS
Price 1/6 to 2/6

NORTH CHINA INSURANCE MEETING.

The North China Insurance Company,
Ltd., at its annual general meeting on
Oct. 20th authorized the paying of a final
15 per cent. dividend, making a total of
30 per cent. for the year. A bonus of 20
per cent. on the year's salaries also was
voted for the staff.

The address of the Chairman, Mr. C. M.
Bain, follows—

"The printed report and statement of
accounts to June 30th, 1917, having been
in your hands for some time, I propose
with your permission to take them as
read."

"The year 1915 ran off very success-
fully and constituted a record for the
company. As you will see from the
balance sheet the amount set aside last
year to meet Excess Profits Tax is still
untouched, but we expect to have to make
payments on this account during the
current year. The amount set aside is
ample for our requirements."

"The year 1916 saw a development of
those adverse conditions which your
chairman indicated as likely to come
about, when he addressed you at our last
annual meeting, such as the removal of
the ordinary aids to navigation, deviation
from the ordinary trade routes, fewer
opportunities for having vessels, docked
and repaired, and the employment of
coasting vessels on ocean voyages. These
conditions, being maintained over a long
period, must inevitably lead to increased
losses from marine perils. Shortage of
tonnage and the greatly enhanced value
of cargoes have had the effect of giving
us very large commitments on a limited
number of vessels involving heavy
re-insurances of business which in normal
times would be spread sufficiently to
allow our retaining a much larger portion
of the risk for ourselves. Fires on
wharves have been a fruitful source of
trouble. Goods awaiting transshipment
are often held up for months, and several
ports have earned an unenviable reputa-
tion in the eyes of underwriters owing to
these large accumulations of cargo, while
the means for dealing with a conflagra-
tion are in some cases wholly inadequate."

"During 1916 the submarine campaign
steadily increased its work of destruction,
and reached its zenith in the first half
of the present year, but rates were quickly
adjusted to meet the situation. Although
losses are still serious, everything points
to the ultimate success of the methods
devised to counteract this form of attack.
When the full details of the submarine
campaign are made known I am firmly
convinced that the unremitting efforts in
perfecting counter-measures for their
destruction, and the intense organization
brought into operation for the defense
of shipping, will be found to constitute
one of the greatest triumphs of naval
efficiency and adaptability."

"Reserves.—In recommending the
transfer of £20,000 to sterling reserve this
fund will stand at £200,000. Now that
insurance companies are no longer con-
fining their operations to one class of
business it is satisfactory to know that
the policy of accumulating reserves which
we have so consistently followed in the
past justifies our taking a step forward in
keeping with this development."

"Investments.—As you will see from
the notes in the balance sheet our gold
investments are based in the aggregate on
the market prices ruling on June 30th,
last. The Government having reverted to
paying 5 per cent. for its loans, the posi-
tion of other first class securities has
become more favourable and we think
that from this on we shall not be called
upon to write off such large amounts
against depreciation as we have had to do
during the past few years. The recent
phenomenal rise in the price of silver has
had the effect of depreciating first class
silver investments owing to heavy realiza-
tions in order to take advantage of the
favourable exchange. Your directors have
made provision for this depreciation
through the medium of exchange and
investment fluctuation account. With a
return to a more normal exchange these
securities will automatically come back
to the values at which they stood before
the price of silver took such a marked
upward movement. Our investments in
war loans at the present time amount to
£100,000 and we shall go on adding to
this as opportunity offers."

"Dividend.—In recommending the pay-
ment of a final dividend of 15 per cent.
the return to shareholders for the year
1916 will be 30 per cent. against 27 1/2
per cent. for 1915."

"Now, Premises.—We entered into
occupation of these new offices last June,
and the interesting proceedings in connec-
tion with the formal opening are still
fresh in your minds. We are satisfied
that the possession of these premises not
only constitutes a valuable asset from an
investment point of view but secures for
us a permanent home in keeping with
modern requirements."

"Coming now to the prospects for 1917,
our view is that as we approach
the time when the war enters on its final
phase, war requirements will grow in
intensity with a corresponding increase in
these adverse conditions which are
reflected in our balance sheet for 1916.
The outlook for 1917 is therefore
uncertain."

that the various government war risk
schemes are taking over a larger share
of the war risk business, underwriters are
realizing that pre-war marine rates are
inadequate to meet the increased hazards
indirectly due to the war, and further
relief in this direction is looked for.

"As already announced, your directors
decided to organize a fire department in
June last in accordance with the powers
which appear to be conferred on the com-
pany by its memorandum of association.
A circular on this subject has been
addressed to shareholders in connection
with an extraordinary general meeting
to be held on November 27th, and on this
occasion I need only say that the libelli-
ties we are undertaking at this stage of
the business are on a most conservative
basis."

"No conclusion I would like to record
our feelings of regret at the loss the
company has sustained through the death
of Captain William Mackinnon who was
killed in action in France last May.
Captain Mackinnon was a member of our
London Committee, having joined shortly
before offering his services to his country,
and had been spared his services to the
company would have proved very
valuable. Since our last meeting two
members of our London staff were killed
in action, Mr. H. T. C. Barkham and
Mr. J. D. Secker. Gentlemen, may I ask
you to stand when I say to the relatives
and friends of these gentlemen I extend
on your behalf and on that of the directors
and management our sincere sympathy
in the great loss they have sustained."

"In view of the heavy amount of work
which our past year and the cheerful
and efficient manner in which they have
carried out their duties, your directors
decided to show their approval in a
tangible way, and later on you will be
asked to pay them a bonus on their
salaries which I feel sure will meet with
your approval."

The following resolutions were then
passed—

"That the report and accounts as now
presented be accepted and passed.
That a final dividend of 15 per cent.
on the paid-up capital and a bonus of 10
per cent. upon contributory marine pre-
miums be distributed, both payable at the
exchange of 4/1 per £1. £10,000 to be
transferred to sterling reserve fund, Tsels
20,000 written off premises, and the
balance transferred to underwriting
reserve account, closing the account for
1916."

"That Messrs. Bain, Dalgleish, Fair-
child, Hilde and Lambie be re-elected
directors of the company, and that the
remuneration of the directors be Tsels six
thousand per annum."

"That Messrs. Wingrove and Matthews
be re-elected auditors of the Company,
and that the remuneration of the auditors
be Tsels six hundred per annum."

"That the directors be authorized to
pay to the company's staff a bonus not
exceeding 20 per cent. on their salaries
for the past year."

Mr. Simms then thanked the share-
holders on behalf of the staff for the
bonus.

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instruc-
tions to sell by Public Auction,
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

WEDNESDAY,
the 14th November, 1917,
commencing at 10.30 a.m., at his
Sales Rooms, DUNDRELL STREET.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF
**CANTON SILK EMBROIDERED
CREPE SILK SHAWLS AND
BEDSPREADS.**

(The above are being sold without
reserve owing to the failure of a
firm to take up the goods)

Also
A Quantity of Gents' and Ladies'
Boots and Shoes in brown and black
leather.

On view from Monday, the 13th
instant.

Catalogues will be issued.
Terms:—Cash.
GEORGE P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, Nov. 6, 1917. 2270

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instruc-
tions to sell by Public Auction,
on

WEDNESDAY,
the 21st November, 1917, commencing
at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms,
DUNDRELL STREET.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED).

A LARGE QUANTITY OF
ELECTRICAL GOODS,
Comprising—
6,000 Tansley Lamps (8.50 c. p.),
40 Desk Fans,
9 Ceiling Fans.

Also
Silk Flexible Cord, Lead fuse and
dynamo Wire, strip fuses, porcelain
sockets and insulators, button insulators,
lamp holders and lamp locking rings,
porcelain pushers, plugs and sockets,
table lamps, brackets and fittings, meter
boards, gauge covers, fuse holders, gauge
rings and cartridges, arc lamps, hand
lamps, bulkhead fittings, globes,
enamel and glass shades, etc. etc.
On view from Monday, the 13th inst.
Catalogues will be issued.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEORGE P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, Nov. 6, 1917. 2271

INTIMATIONS



JOHNNIE WALKER: "What do they say?"
BLUJACKER: "In Splendid Condition—Still Going Strong."
Any reply?"
JOHNNIE WALKER: "Just say, 'Same with me!'"

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JOHNNIE WALKER "Red Label" 10 years old.
JOHNNIE WALKER "Black Label" 12 years old.
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on the Red label, and see also that the
name **LEA & PERRINS** is embossed
in raised letters on the glass bottle.

LEA & PERRINS' label and bottle are copied to such
an extent that these precautions are necessary, in order to
make sure that you are being supplied with the original
and genuine Worcestershire and not one of its many
imitations.

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Stamp of Public Approval for
OVER FORTY YEARS.

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REFRESHING AND INVIGORATING.

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Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation,
Errors in Diet—Eating or Drinking, Thirst,
Giddiness, Rheumatic or Gouty Poison,
Feverish Cold, with High Temperature
and Quick Pulse, and Feverish Conditions
generally. It is everything you could wish
as a simple and Natural Health-giving
Agent.

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J.C. ENO, Ltd., "Fruit Salt" Works, London, England

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE.

THE 'CHINA MAIL' Typhoon Map and Guide

WITH TABLE AND TRAJECTS OF FIVE HURRICANES

Price 50 cents

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE POSITION IN ITALY.

ENEMY PRESSURE IN THE UPPER TAGLIAMENTO.

ITALIAN EVACUATION OF TERRITORY.

LONDON, Nov. 6. An Italian official report states:—The enemy has intensified his pressure from the upper Tagliamento against our left and has also pushed detachments towards the middle of the lower course of the river.

In order to establish a new line, we were compelled to evacuate positions of territory in the mountainous area, which the enemy occupied.

THE GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, Nov. 6. A German official message states:—We took possession of the whole Tagliamento line, to the coast.

The Italians are retreating between the mountains and the sea and there are indications indicating the route of the retreat.

Our pressure has compelled the Italians to give up the mountain front from the Fella Valley as far as Colbriaco, in the north of the Sugana Valley, a distance of 150 kilometers.

The enemy is retreating and our further operations have commenced.

THE ENEMY ACROSS THE TAGLIAMENTO.

PARIS, Nov. 6. It is semi-officially announced that a Division commanded by Prince Felix of Schwarzenberg took a notable part in the crossing of the Tagliamento, in the mountains where the river rises.

If the hostile pressure on the western bank of the river increases, as probably it will do, General Cadorna's Army may be obliged to retire to new positions on Piave, where the arrival of the British and French troops will doubtless succeed in stopping the hostile rush.

THEORIES REGARDING THE PRESENT OPERATIONS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6. The Associated Press Correspondent at Italian Headquarters emphasizes that the operations on the Tagliamento have fulfilled the main object of delaying the enemy's advance and enabling the Italians to pull themselves together and to again concentrate their forces.

The enemy is now faced, on the other important lines, with other rivers that the Italians have chosen as their final lines of resistance, which are not permitted to be indicated.

Two theories regarding the result of the present operations are: first, the Italians with the British and French reinforcements, will concentrate on the line chosen; and secondly, the Austro-Germans, in view of the approaching winter, will not push on much further.

General Cadorna has taken strong measures to restore the vigour and clan of the troops. Absentees will be treated as deserters unless they report within five days and everything indicates that normal conditions will speedily be restored.

THE DANGER OF VENICE.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 6. A German semi-official statement speaks of the danger of Venice and significantly contends that the City has developed into an important war industries centre.

ALLIED CO-OPERATION.

LONDON, Nov. 6. It is announced in Paris that General Foch and General Sir William Robertson went to Italy last week.

General Foch was in Italy two months ago when he drew up complete military plans with General Cadorna; hence the swiftness with which the Anglo-French help has arrived.

Allied reinforcements are pouring into Italy day and night.

DESERTERS TO BE PUNISHED BY DEATH.

General Cadorna has issued a warning, broadcast, drawing attention to the Military Penal Code, which states that deserters will be punished with death.

AN INTER-ALLIED WAR STAFF.

LONDON, Nov. 6. Comments in the Paris papers indicate that one of the chief objects of the visit of Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Painleve to Italy is the formation of an inter-Allied War Staff.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

IMPORTANT COMMUNICATION TO CHINESE GOVERNMENT.

A JAPANESE-AMERICAN AGREEMENT.

PEKING, Nov. 6. Baron Hayashi has informed the Foreign Office that Viscount Ishii and Mr. Lansing, signed an agreement, on November 2, whereby the United States recognizes Japan's special interests in China and also, whereby Japan and the United States reaffirm the "Open Door" in China.

AN ANNOUNCEMENT BY AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6. The State Department announces that Japan and the United States have reached a complete agreement regarding China, and also a clear understanding regarding military, naval and economic co-operation in the war against Germany.

THE FOOD PROBLEM.

HOW GERMANY IS EXISTING.

LONDON, Nov. 6. Sir Arthur Yapp, Director of Food Economy, in a speech in London, said that while our food position was serious, the position of the Central Powers was still more serious. The only commodity that Germany had in any degree resembling Great Britain, was potatoes, of which the allowance was seven pounds per head, weekly. There was no tea in Germany and the weekly ration in Germany was bread, or flour, five pounds for a person doing heavy work, and four and a half pounds for others; meat, nine ounces; sugar, six ounces; butter, three and a half ounces; while only 25 eggs were allowed to each person, yearly.

THE PUNJAB AND THE WAR.

A FINE RECORD. LAHORE, Nov. 6. Speaking at the Whigham Durbar, the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab said that the Government had not been slow to recognize the claims of those fighting, for it had placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief, 178,000 acres in the lower Bari Doab colony, which were to be allotted as rewards to those who had rendered distinguished services in the field. The Lieut. Governor said that the contribution by the Punjab to the Indian Army, since the beginning of the war, amounted to about 220,000 men.

AUSTRALIA'S COMMERCE AND OVERSEAS TRADE.

A SCHEME OF ORGANISATION.

SYDNEY, Nov. 6. Mr. Hughes, speaking at a luncheon given by the Chamber of Commerce, outlined a comprehensive scheme for organising Australia's commerce and overseas trade.

The first unit of the scheme will be associations representing primary and secondary industries. The second unit will be a General Council of Commerce and Industry, composed of representatives from various associations. The third unit will be a Department of Commerce and Industry with a special Minister, and representatives will be appointed to the principal overseas markets.

THE AUSTRALIAN LIBERTY LOAN.

MELBOURNE, Nov. 6. The Liberty Loan applications numbered 35,000, making a total of £19,651,000. This sum will be augmented by applications from distant centres.

Since the Loan prospectus was issued, £564,000, have been sold.

Altogether £100,000,000 has been subscribed in Australia for war purposes.

EARLY COLDS.

DE careful of the colds you take at this time of the year. They are particularly dangerous. A neglected cold may mean a winter-long cough. Use Chamberlain's Cough Remedy at once. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE FRENCH FRONT.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

LONDON, Nov. 5. A French communiqué states that there is a fairly lively artillery duel in the region of Corbeet.

THE BRITISH FRONT.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

LONDON, Nov. 5. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We slightly advanced our posts south-eastward of Poelcapelle and repulsed a bombing attack westward of Beclere. There was great hostile artillery activity northward of the Ypres-Roulers railway, and our artillery activity continues.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

SUMMARY OF THE SITUATION.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5. The Associated Press Correspondent at the Italian Headquarters reports:—The enemy is chiefly pressing our left wing in an endeavour to throw his bulk on the Tagliamento, develop the turning movement, and overrun western Friuli before General Cadorna has reorganised.

The situation now hinges on the strength of the successive lines of natural defences west of the Tagliamento and the speed with which the reorganisation can be effected in order to throw the whole weight with the Allied reinforcements upon the advancing enemy.

The natural defences of the western region are strong. The country is described as the "Holland of Italy," owing to the network of canals and rivers, mostly running straight across the line of the enemy's advance.

The French troops were enthusiastically welcomed, and the presence of the Anglo-French has brought inspiration to the Italian ranks.

The airman have been a conspicuous success, silencing the guns with bombs and co-operating with the artillery most satisfactorily.

Two enemy guns caught in the open yesterday by our heavies were, with their crews, demolished.

THE OPERATIONS IN PALESTINE.

FIGHTING AT GAZA CONTINUES.

LONDON, Nov. 5. An official report from Egypt states:—The Gaza operations continue. We are in contact with the enemy northward of Beersheba. The prisoners captured in these operations now total 207 officers and 2,429 men.

NEW POSITIONS CONSOLIDATED.

LONDON, Nov. 5. Reuter's Correspondent at Egyptian Headquarters, telegraphing on the 3rd inst., states:—Yesterday's advance reached a depth of 800 yards at Umbrella Hill on the right flank and 2,000 yards at Sheikh Hassan, on the seashore west of Gaza.

The Scottish and East Anglian troops shared in the honours of the fighting.

Four enemy counter-attacks, yesterday, were repulsed with heavy losses.

All our gains were maintained and the new positions consolidated.

On our right the enemy was dislodged from Aburigh station, eight miles north-west of Beersheba, and he retreated precipitately.

The Turkish communications in the rear of their right flank suffered severely from the fire of our heavy artillery and naval guns.

DETAILS OF THE OPERATIONS.

LONDON, Nov. 5. Reuter's Correspondent at the Egyptian Headquarters, telegraphing on the 2nd inst., states:—

Following up our success against the extreme Turkish right, we engaged the left flank on the 1st inst., capturing all our objectives, including strong trench systems and redoubts.

The line was subjected to a preliminary bombardment, which at night-time attained an unprecedented intensity at Umbrella Hill, south-west of Gaza, a strong position 500 yards from our line.

Consequently our troops gained the hill with few casualties, although the enemy was not subjected to such artillery fire between Umbrella Hill and the seashore.

The troops that secured all the objectives were assisted by several tanks, which, despite the shifty sandunes, advanced over entanglements, parapets, and trenches in the moonlight, which exaggerated their uncomeliness and fearlessness, and contributed greatly to the capture of the El Arab redoubt, and also Beach Post, the latter being heaped with corpses.

The Turks have shown the most stubborn spirit, clinging to their positions to the last. An example related of a single machine gunner, who was surrounded, refusing to yield, and when last reported he was still hanging on.

The Naval co-operation likewise was most helpful. Several monitors and destroyers were before Gaza, and their accurate fire snail-ed a good part of the enemy lines, and they successfully bombarded the Turkish communications, severely damaging a bridge over the Wady Hesi.

The participation of a detachment of Italians in yesterday's fighting is worthy of mention, for the great gallantry they displayed.

NEW GOVERNOR OF UGANDA.

LONDON, Nov. 4. Mr. Robert Thomas Coryndon, O.M.G., Resident Commissioner of East Africa, has been appointed Governor of Uganda.

INTERVIEW WITH THE POPE.

ATTITUDE TOWARDS POWERS AT WAR.

The writer of this interesting article printed by the Daily News is an Allied diplomat—a Roman Catholic—long resident at Rome.

As I dictate these lines neither the Allies nor the Central Powers have yet published their replies to one Benedict's Note. Before that document finally issues, a history I think public opinion should know something of the mentality of the Pontiff who produced it.

I have known the Pope for many years, and have had frequent official and personal interviews with him, both before and since his enthronement. The following brief account will perhaps help the public to understand some of the sentiments in his recent Note.

The Pope is not in the least Germanophile, and the tendency to the terrible and calamitous nature of this war has led him to overlook the specially cruel manner with which Germany has waged it. Distrust of Russia has been an absolute obsession of his. Before mentioning the note which to my mind has furnished the Pope's conduct during the present war, let me be as well to state that, according to all available information, this Note was not dictated by Austria. I think that this Note, as well as the Pope's attitude of studied impartiality, may be ascribed to the three following motives:

THREE MAIN MOTIVES.

(1) Desire to obtain a seat at the Peace Congress, at which the question of temporal power may be reconsidered by the principal world Powers.

(2) Fear to offend the powerful German Catholics, the German modernists, the German school at Munich, which before the war had become restive and undisciplined.

(3) Fear lest the Austrian Empire, the greatest of the Catholic Powers, should suffer shipwreck.

I have said that the Pope's Note was not dictated by Austria, yet, as my personal interview with his Holiness has taught me, he has a very warm corner in his heart for the Danubian Empire. In a word, he is Austrophile.

The Italian believes that the present situation is a step towards the solution of the Roman question which has prevailed for close on 50 years. The reverse is the case. The Pope, so far as this question is concerned, is more Jewit than the Jesuits.

In conversation he constantly refers to the need for a fresh solution of this thorny problem. Temporal as well as spiritual freedom, he believes, is absolutely necessary to the head of the Catholic Church. His desire to put an end to the calamities of the present war is also largely due to human motives.

The war is so terrible and atrocious that an end of it is (he thinks) absolutely imperative. This mind is narrow, his outlook that of the bureaucrat who cannot see that the safe future of the world depends upon the crushing of Prussian militarism.

THE INTERVIEW.

The Pope received me with an unusual degree of kindness. The elderly crucifix stood upon the top of his desk, and around the walls are old dusty tomes filled with the theology of all the ages. He spoke in French first of all fluently, but with a pronounced Italian accent—but later we both lapsed into Italian. I quote textually from my diary.

"Holy Father," I began, "I come to you as the member of a race which, like the Jews, has neither temple nor country. Our race is dispersed to the four corners of the earth, and our country lies under the heel of the invader. All these calamities have been occasioned by—"

The Pope: By what, my son? Myself: By the alliance between the descendants of Luther and the followers of Mohammed.

The Pope: With a gesture of impatience: Luther, yes—but those Russians?

Myself: The Russians?

The Pope: Yes, the Russians. They are determined to get Constantinople.

Myself: But Russian occupation of Constantinople will not be absolute.

The Pope: The other Entente Powers will have certain spheres of influence there.

The Pope: You are ill-informed. I know that the Entente has promised Constantinople to Russia.

Myself: And if they have, Holy Father? Russian occupation of Constantinople would mean the end of this nightmare of Turkey in Europe.

The Pope (brusquely): Well, well. What do the Entente really want?

Myself: The programme is simple. First of all, the disarmament and annihilation of Prussian militarism.

The Pope: But the others must disarm also!

Myself: Certainly, Holy Father. But the Prussians must do so first.

ALSO: LORRAINE AND POLAND.

The Pope: And after?

Myself: The restitution of Alsace-Lorraine.

The Pope (with a significant gesture): Is quite understood. And after?

Myself: A new Poland must arise. New nations will arise from its ruins.

The Austrian Germans will be incorporated into the German Empire, where they will reinforce the comparatively liberal non-Prussian elements against Prussia. Of course, Belgium must be evacuated and indemnified.

The Pope (holding up his hands in astonishment): What a programme!

Myself: It is the programme such as I see it. There is no need to fear Russia.

The Pope: Russia has never been tender to Catholic interests. Look at the way they treated the Catholic priests in the diocese of Lemberg. And then the case of Archbishop Sapiegha. It was scandalous!

Myself: The Germans shot many priests in Belgium!

The Pope: Certainly, certainly. War provides everywhere horrors.

Myself: I left the audience brusquely, and I left the Pope's library.

My diary I find a reference to another and shorter audience which I had.

A FAVORITE RUB-DOWN.

When James's last was killed up in the North, Arthur with two or three men, outside the Kilmorye, was sitting in a chair, and the window was open. He was looking out at the sea, and the wind was blowing in from the west. He was looking at the sea, and the wind was blowing in from the west. He was looking at the sea, and the wind was blowing in from the west.

TRENCH TERMS.

ACCORDING TO A PAPER PUBLISHED AT THE FRONT.

The Canadians publish a newspaper at the front. It is called *The Listening Post*, and comes out "when possible, according to the exigencies of the service." A recent issue has an article on trench terms and their meanings given for the benefit of young Canadians and their American cousins who are soon to join them. Here are some of them:—

"Dug-Outs"—Deep holes in the ground, designed for the purpose of keeping out sunlight, rain, and occasionally shells. The accommodation is usually divided equally between the troops and trench rats. Baby dug-outs are commonly known as "funk-holes."

"Fritzie"—A name given by our troops to a mildly offensive, undeniably dirty, badly cultured, likewise smelling—but otherwise perfectly good, citizen of the German Empire, who lives in a little cave across the street from you. Doesn't come and play in our back yard any more.

"Front Line"—A collection of holes in the ground, old junk, sacks, tins, bottles, rum-jars, dug-outs, etc., and inhabited by profane soldiers in dirty uniforms, who haven't had the luck to get a soft job. Is usually within speaking (and smelling) distance of Fritzie, so that his artillery will have something definite to shoot at. A most desirable residential district. No exquisites.

"In"—The brief, but all-embracing term applied to the period of residence in the front line—"pessimistic period."

"Out"—Covers any period of time that you pass anywhere except in the front line—"optimistic period."

"Blighly"—A moderately painful, moderately severe wound that will allow the proud owner the privilege of hitting it across country at a fair pace, and yet guarantee his passage to England.

"Barrage"—A name invented by the artillery to describe their efforts to hit an imaginary line in the atmosphere with an unlimited number of shells at the same time. We generally move this imaginary line forwards, and Fritz moves his backwards, "according to pre-arranged plan." A good motto is "Never look a gift-barrage in the face." It is much healthier to chase it up from behind.

"Communication Trench"—A ghastly gash in the earth's surface, designed by the Engineers as an excuse for demanding infantry working parties. Generally wanders at will around the country with the object of landing the traveller back where he started. Non swimmers should always travel over the top.

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MANY MORE THAN ARE ADMITTED.
From a high British naval authority Reuter's Agency on September 14th received the following information regarding the present position of submarine warfare:—
In spite of the loud talk in certain quarters, there is no reason to believe, and there certainly is no evidence, that the Germans have adopted new tactics in their U boat warfare, and what was said a week ago as to the way in which the menace is being tackled by the British still holds good.
No one claims that it has been overcome, but people should not forget that reason blindly swallow all the German claims. They talk contemptuously about the loss of one of their U boats per month. They know that to be nonsense. As a matter of fact it is at least many times that number.
I am not going to inform the enemy by quoting the actual figures, but I can

